

THE 1990 EXPEDITION TO CAMDEN HARBOUR, NORTH-WEST KIMBERLEY: PART 3 – TRADITIONAL ABORIGINAL NAMES OF THE KIMBERLEY COAST, GEOGRAPHIC NAME APPROVALS AND NAME AND POSITIONAL CHANGES

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PREAMBLE

Early in 1990 an invitation to participate in Kevin Coate's Camden Harbour Expedition was extended. The objectives of the expedition were –

- (1) To record, collect and observe the flora, fauna and marine life,
- (2) To look at sites connected with the abortive settlement of the Camden Harbour Pastoral Association.
- (3) To locate natural land features and check that they were correctly shown on current maps and,
- (4) To endeavour to learn the Aboriginal names of various features.

The latter two aims were directly connected with my work in the Geographic Names Sub-Section.

I had long been aware of a number of mapping anomalies in this region. It had proved impossible to place some features named during early exploration and the current application of other feature names was considered doubtful. The fact that various explorations prior to and

during the brief occupation of Camden Harbour were carried out by unskilled personnel contributed to anomalies and omissions in maps and charts drawn at the time. These had resisted resolution by standard office procedures but it was anticipated that they might capitulate to well-researched field work.

An example of the type of anomaly was Mount Lookover shown on opposite sides of Perseverance Inlet on Phelps' and Martin's charts leading to a suspicion that the current position could be incorrect and that Camden Head could be the true Mount Lookover. Initially named by Martin in 1863, the feature was climbed by him the following year but angles he obtained from the summit were not given in his journal. However, on a subsequent visit Martin landed at the N.E. foot of the feature in order to examine a remarkable boob tree there. This was unusual in having been carved, apparently by Aborigines, with caricatures of two crocodiles. Since P.P. King's "Mermaid

tree", carved in 1820, had survived, there seemed a fair chance that Martin's "crocodile tree" could be located by a ground party. The rediscovery of this tree during Mr Coate's expedition could resolve all doubts as to the correct position of Mount Lookover. Likewise, trees marked by the settlers and mentioned in their journals could give clues to the routes used by exploration parties. Their rediscovery in the field could well facilitate modern day approval of feature names given by the 1864 settlers but never before shown on maps.

Nevertheless, this long waited opportunity to resolve historical toponyms associated with the Camden Harbour settlement was eclipsed by the importance of liaising with the traditional owners of the region regarding Aboriginal toponyms. Research showed a real scarcity of indigenous names in this area. In fact, around Camden Harbour in particular, the maps showed none, no doubt reflecting the less than friendly relations between the white settlers of 1864 and the Aboriginal inhabitants. Now, however, the opportunity for collaboration between Aboriginal people and mapmakers presented itself. Kevin Coate had already established contact with the Gulingi Nungga Corporation at Derby and advised them of the nature of the expedition and expectations regarding the role their representatives would play.

The undeveloped nature of the area under investigation, to-

gether with the availability of the traditional owners for on-site enquiry, was an exciting prospect. It presented a unique chance to increase the State's heritage in Aboriginal place names, a concept fully supported by the policies of the W.A. Geographic Names Committee. Approval for my participation was granted on 21 June 1990.

ACCOUNT OF ACTIVITIES

The charter boat *Wave Spirit*, with eighteen expedition members and three crew aboard, departed Broome in the evening of 7 July 1990, arriving at Camden Harbour early on the morning of the 9th, after spending some time at Adele Island on the way up. A base camp was established amongst the ruins of the old Camden Harbour "Government Camp" of 1865. Five days there allowed time to reach vantage points from which the descriptively named "Mount Double Cone" could be tentatively identified, for searches to be made for various marked trees and for excursions by dinghy to the "Association Camp", "Calliance Camp", the *Calliance* wreck site and Sheep Island. Discussions between myself and Aboriginal informants Donald Langi and Neville Morlumbun regarding indigenous toponyms were ongoing throughout this period.

The expedition departed Camden Harbour on 13 July and the remaining seven days were spent cruising to various scientific

collecting sites. Landings were made at the Slate Islands, Langgi, Freshwater Cove, Montgomery Reef, Doubtful Bay, Storr Island, Collier Reef, Kingfisher Island, Koolan Island and the Lacepede Islands. Aboriginal names were sought from Donald and Neville at all of these places. While the *Wave Spirit* was anchored off Storr Island the opportunity was taken to tape record their pronunciation of Aboriginal toponyms collected thus far. That afternoon, at my request, the boat was taken up the Glenelg River to gain the viewpoint of Martin in 1863 when he first sighted his "Mount Double Cone".

The expedition returned to Broome on 20 July.

RESULTS: While every facet of the expedition was necessarily compromised to some extent by the variety of disciplines involved, my expectations as to the usefulness of field observations at Camden Harbour were fully realised and the collection of indigenous toponyms was substantial.

The friendly co-operation and enthusiasm of Donald Langi and Neville Morlumbun made the latter task a pleasant educational experience. Care was taken to explain mapping requirements and to ensure that no names were subject to restrictions in their usage. Donald's ability to recognise places he knew on maps and charts was extremely helpful and the success of this enterprise is very much a result of their willingness to contribute.

Prior to the expedition, the Brecknock/Camden Harbour area in particular possessed twenty-one approved names, none of which were Aboriginal. Donald was able to supply sixteen Aboriginal names. Nine of these do not conflict with current names and two could replace descriptive European names. The eventual approval of eleven Aboriginal names here will do much to redress a noticeable imbalance.

Overall a total of sixty-five Aboriginal place names of the Worora language were recorded. As may be expected, many were for features possessing well-known European names that are unlikely to change. Nevertheless, it appears probable that more than forty will, in some form or other, find their way onto maps. This must, of course, await final consultation through the Gulingi Nungga Corporation which has now been furnished with full details of the result of the exercise together with suggested spelling and application. Ultimately, it is hoped, this will ensure that the Aboriginal heritage in traditional place names gains a wider public acceptance, helping to prevent the further encroachment of unnecessary European names in the region.

Fieldwork connected with the explorations of Martin, Sholl and others in the 1860s has led to the following proposals:

1. The rediscovery of Martin's "crocodile tree" at the foot of

- present-day Camden Head proves beyond doubt that this was the feature named "Mount Lookover" by Martin. It is suggested that Camden Head be renamed "Mount Lookover".
2. The current Mount Lookover will require renaming as a result and it is suggested that it revert to its Aboriginal name when these are finalised.
 3. The above changes affect Perseverance Inlet which Martin showed E. of his Mount Lookover. Subsequent charts by Phelps in March 1865 and Cowle in September 1865 show Perseverance Inlet to the W. which began a century and a quarter of confusion. Phelps' chart provides a clue by noting the "watering place of the *New Perseverance*" on the shore of the smaller bay to the E. and it is suggested that the co-ordinates for Perseverance Inlet be amended to apply to that bay as on Martin's chart.
 4. Since the position of "Association Camp" is now pinpointed, approval may be considered for the name "Association Inlet" as shown on Cowle's chart. This was named after the Camden Harbour Pastoral Association.
 5. The names "Sholl Point" and "Calliance Point" as shown on Phelps' chart may now be considered for approval. The first is S. of the "Government Camp" and no doubt named after Government Resident R. J. Sholl; the other is the point upon which the ship *Calliance* was wrecked in 1864.
 6. The name "Mount Double Cone" may now be considered for approval. Martin's statement that he first sighted it from near a rocky island in the Glenelg River in 1863 was an important clue. The view of it from the *Wave Spirit* passing close to the same rocky island in the Glenelg enabled a positive identification to be made of this descriptively named feature. The map co-ordinates are 684 300m E. 8 276 400m N.
 7. The above identification reveals that Martin mistook a group of hills further eastward for his "Mount Double Cone" when he approached from another direction the following year. On 7 April 1864, when he named "Dunedale Creek" after Tommy Dunedale, a Swan River Aborigine who accompanied that expedition, Martin described it as "winding around the eastern base of "Mount Double Cone" after which it was joined by another creek from the North. An examination of the topographic map shows that Martin's "Dunedale Creek" is most probably that rising at co-ordinates 691 700m E. 8 278 100m N. and running into the Gairdner River at 685 700m E. 8 269 450m N. This name also may now be considered for approval.

8. The expeditions of R.J. and T.C. Sholl give conflicting references to "Mount Batten" named by the Camden Harbour Association settlers, no doubt after one of their number, Mr R. Batten. On 10 April 1865, R.J. Sholl camped on the Gairdner River 10 miles from the "Government Camp" at Camden Harbour and noted "a prominent hill which the settlers have named Mount Batten" to the southward. The topographic map confirms the presence of a very prominent hill in this position and photographs taken from a hill near Sholl's camping place by Peter Knight during the 1990 expedition support Sholl's description. (This is the same hill mistaken for "Mount Double Cone" by Martin.) T.C. Sholl confused the issue when, on 6 June 1865, he took bearings from the hill now known as Mount Trevor (which he mistook for Grey's Mount Lyell). According to T.C.'s journal, "Mount Batten" bore W.N.W. from there. No prominent hill exists on that bearing. One does occur 5 degrees further south but that is still well to the North of the Gairdner River which contradicts the description of Sholl senior. It is possible that T.C.'s bearing is a mistake or a misprint as a bearing of "W.S.W." would agree precisely with the position of "Mount Batten" given by his father. As no Aboriginal name was forthcoming for this major land-

mark, consideration could be given to the approval of the historic name.

The significance of these results reflects the dedication of all members of the 1990 expedition and highlights the importance of field work in gaining a better understanding of the journals of early travellers. Nothing can replace the chance to stand where the explorer stood and to see what he saw; nothing can better the Aborigine/toponymist team on the spot when recording Aboriginal place names. I am grateful to all those who helped to make the expedition a success, especially Kevin Coate for offering this department the opportunity to participate.

GEOGRAPHIC NAME APPROVALS

AGU NGALANGALANGALI: place name; situated on the south of Augustus Island off the Kimberley Coast; Aboriginal name recorded during the 1990 Camden Harbour Expedition (Language – Worora; Informant – Donald Langi of Cone Bay) and confirmed by the Gulingi Nangga Aboriginal Corporation; Shire of Wyndham-East Kimberley; 15°25'43"S 124°35'33"E; 670 900 E. 8 293 600 N; PRINCE REGENT SD 51-16.

AMALD POINT: point; situated on the western side of The Funnel, the entrance to Secure Bay in the Kimberley district; Aboriginal name for The Funnel recorded during the 1990

Camden Harbour Expedition (Language – Worora; Informant – Donald Langi of Cone Bay) and applied as a name for this point with the consent of the Gulingi Nangga Aboriginal Corporation; Shire of Derby/West Kimberley; 16°24'58"S 124°19'29"E; 641 450m E; 8 184 550m N; Yampi SE 51-03.

ANDANDILIA: place name; situated at Camden Harbour on the Kimberley Coast; Aboriginal place name applying to the vicinity of the old Government Camp of the 1864–65 Camden Harbour settlement, name recorded during the 1990 Camden Harbour Expedition (Language – Worora; Informant – Donald Langi of Cone Bay) and confirmed by the Gulingi Nangga Aboriginal Corporation; Shire of Wyndham-East Kimberley; 15°29'45"S 124°37'22"E; 674 100m E. 8 286 150m N.; PRINCE REGENT SD 51-16.

ASSOCIATION INLET: inlet; situated adjacent to Camden Harbour on the Kimberley Coast; shown on a chart drawn by James Cowle in September 1865 (EXPLORATION PLAN 5A) and named after the Camden Harbour Pastoral Association, the "Association Camp" of 1864–65 was situated at the head of this inlet; Shire of Wyndham-East Kimberley; 15°31'11"S 124°37'00"E; 673 400m E. 8 283 500m N; PRINCE REGENT SD 51-16.

BATTEN, MOUNT: hill; situated 11km W.S.W of Mount Trevor: named by the Camden Harbour Association settlers of 1864–65, no doubt after one of

their number, Mr R. Batten (mentioned in the journal of R.J. Sholl on 10 April 1865) position identified from Sholl's description and photos taken by members of the 1990 Camden Harbour Expedition; Shire of Wyndham-East Kimberley; 15°35'29"S 124°46'19"E; 690 000m E. 8 275 450m N; PRINCE REGENT SD 51-16.

BUNDOLGWA CREEK: watercourse; rises at 15°27'18"S 124°46'16"E and flows SW then northerly for about 16km to empty into Augustus Water; Aboriginal name for this general area recorded during the 1990 Camden Harbour Expedition; (language – Worora; Informant – Donald Langi of Cone Bay) and applied to this watercourse, the major feature in the area, with the agreement of the Gulingi Nangga Aboriginal Corporation; Shire of Wyndham-East Kimberley; 15°28'50"S 124°40'37"E. 679 900 E; 8 287 800 N; PRINCE REGENT SD 51-16.

CALLIANCE POINT: point; situated in Camden Harbour on the Kimberley Coast; named after the ship *Calliance* which was driven ashore and wrecked here on 5 January 1865, the point is shown named on a chart drawn by surveyor William Phelps in March 1865 (Exploration Plan 10); Shire of Wyndham-East Kimberley; 15°30'19"S 124°36'59"E; 673 400m E. 8 285 100m N; PRINCE REGENT SD 51-16.

DOUBLE CONE, MOUNT: hill; situated 4km NE of the junction of the Fish and Gairdner rivers;

descriptive name used by the explorer/naturalist James Martin who first sighted this feature from near a rocky island in the Glenelg River in 1863, identified during the 1990 Camden Harbour Expedition; Shire of Wyndham-East Kimberley; 15°35'00"S 124°43'07"E; 684 300m E. 8 276 400m N; PRINCE REGENT SD 51-16.

DUNEDALE CREEK: 15°38'40"S 124°44'01"E. Rises at 15°34'04"S 124°47'15" and flows south westerly for about 12ms to its junction with the Gairdner River. Named by explorer/naturalist James Martin on 7 April 1864, after Tommy Dunedale, a Swan River Aborigine who accompanied the 1864 expedition. Martin's confused description prevented this feature being positively identified until the 1990 Camden Harbour Expedition. Name approved on 24 December 1991.

GANDALWOLGARI HILL: hill situated 8.5km N of Mt Double Cone; Aboriginal name for this hill recorded during the 1990 Camden Harbour Expedition; (language – Worora; Informant – Donald Langi of Cone Bay) and confirmed by the Gulingi Nangga Aboriginal Corporation; Shire of Wyndham-East Kimberley; 15°30'20"S 124°43'18"E; 684 700m E. 8 285 000m N; PRINCE REGENT SD 51-16.

IMOROGU TABLETOP: hill; situated on the west side of Perseverance Inlet on the Kimberley coast; shown incorrectly as "Mount Lookover" on maps for

many years (the true Mount Lookover is 4km further E. on the opposite side of Perseverance Inlet), the Aboriginal name was recorded during the 1990 Camden Harbour Expedition; (language – Worora; Informant – Donald Langi of Cone Bay) and confirmed by the Gulingi Nangga Aboriginal Corporation; Shire of Wyndham-East Kimberley; 15°30'30"S 124°33'58"E; 668 000m E. 8 284 800m N; PRINCE REGENT SD 51-16.

IRADI HILL: hill; situated 14km W of Mt Sturt; Aboriginal name for this feature was recorded during the 1990 Camden Harbour Expedition; (language – Worora; Informant – Donald Langi of Cone Bay) and confirmed by the Gulingi Nangga Aboriginal Corporation; Shire of Wyndham-East Kimberley; 15°34'53"S 124°47'36"E; 692 300m E. 8 276 550m N; PRINCE REGENT SD 51-16.

JANGAWARNANYA CREEK: watercourse; rises at 15°47'04"S 124°30'37"E and flows westerly the southerly for about 10km into Jangawarnanya Inlet; Aboriginal name for this feature was recorded during the 1990 Camden Harbour Expedition; (language – Worora; Informant – Donald Langi of Cone Bay) and confirmed by the Gulingi Nangga Aboriginal Corporation; Shire of Wyndham-East Kimberley; 15°47'06"S 124°27'24"E; 656 050m E. 8 254 300m N; CAMDEN SOUND SD 51-15.

JANGAWARNANYA INLET: inlet; situated about 5km E of

Freshwater Cove on the Kimberley coast; Aboriginal name recorded during the 1990 Camden Harbour Expedition; (language – Worora; Informant – Donald Langi of Cone Bay) and confirmed by the Gulingi Nangga Aboriginal Corporation; Shire of Wyndham-East Kimberley; 15°49'25"S 124°27'23"E; 656 000m E. 8 250 000m N; CAMDEN SOUND SD 51-15.

JOLIALGUM CREEK: watercourse; rises at 15°34'05"S 124°27'40"E and flows westerly for about 4km into the Indian Ocean; Aboriginal name for this feature was recorded during the 1990 Camden Harbour Expedition; (language – Worora; Informant – Donald Langi of Cone Bay) and confirmed by the Gulingi Nangga Aboriginal Corporation; Shire of Wyndham-East Kimberley; 15°33'43"S 124°25'43"E; 653 200m E. 8 278 980m N; CAMDEN SOUND SD 51-15.

MOMORINYAM CREEK: watercourse; rises at 15°33'12"S 124°36'30"E and flows generally northerly for 4km to empty into Association Inlet; Aboriginal name recorded during the 1990 Camden Harbour Expedition; (language – Worora; Informant – Donald Langi of Cone Bay) and confirmed by the Gulingi Nangga Aboriginal Corporation; Shire of Wyndham-East Kimberley; 15°31'21"S 124°37'03"E; 673 500m E. 8 283 200m N; PRINCE REGENT SD 51-16.

MULAGUDWA PASSAGE: passage; situated between Kingfisher and Melomys Islands off

the Kimberley coast; Aboriginal name of the Kingfisher Islands recorded during the 1990 Camden Harbour Expedition; (language – Worora; Informant – Donald Langi of Cone Bay) and applied as a name for the passage between the two principal islands of the group with the consent of the Gulingi Nangga Aboriginal Corporation; Shire of Derby/West Kimberley; 16°07'43"S 124°05'05"E; 616 000m E. 8 216 500m N; YAMPI SE 51-03.

MULAMULONYA CROSSING: ford; situated on the Glenelg River 7km SE of Mount Eyre; Aboriginal name for the crossing over the Glenelg River where the salt water meets the fresh, recorded during the 1990 Camden Harbour Expedition; (language – Worora; Informant – Donald Langi of Cone Bay) and confirmed by the Gulingi Nangga Aboriginal Corporation; Shire of Wyndham-East Kimberley; 15°37'08"S 124°54'16"E; 704 200m E. 8 272 300m N; PRINCE REGENT SD 51-16.

NGALANGARU ISLAND: 15°54'32"S 124°20'37"E. One of the High Cliffy group on the eastern side of Montgomery Reef, off the Kimberley coast. Aboriginal name suggested as "Ngalanuru" by the WA Museum. A DOLA field check in July 1990 indicated that this name would be more correctly spelt "Ngalanguru". Approved on 13 December 1990.

NGUNGAYARRA BEACH: beach; situated 1km S of Eagle Point on the Kimberley coast; Aboriginal name recorded during

the 1990 Camden Harbour Expedition; (language – Worora; Informant – Donald Langi of Cone Bay) and confirmed by the Gulingi Nangga Aboriginal Corporation; Shire of Derby/West Kimberley; 16°10'46"S 124°23'56"E; 649 550m E. 8 210 700m N; YAMPI SE 51-03.

NIMBANGURAY HILLS: hills; applies to Mount Grey and the hills immediately surrounding it; Aboriginal name for Mount Grey recorded during the 1990 Camden Harbour Expedition; (language – Worora; Informant – Donald Langi of Cone Bay) application to Mount Grey and the hills immediately surrounding it retains both names and was agreed to by the Gulingi Nangga Aboriginal Corporation; Shire of Wyndham-East Kimberley; 15°42'48"S 124°42'28"E; 683 000m E. 8 262 000m N; PRINCE REGENT SD 51-16.

NININTJITJI: place name; situated 12km NW of Mount Double Cone on the Kimberley coast; Aboriginal place name recorded during the 1990 Camden Harbour Expedition; (language – Worora; Informant – Donald Langi of Cone Bay) and confirmed by the Gulingi Nangga Aboriginal Corporation; Shire of Wyndham-East Kimberley; 15°31'16"S 124°37'42"E; 674 650m E. 8 283 350m N; PRINCE REGENT SD 51-16.

NORGOR INLET: inlet; situated 3.5km NE of Point Augustus; Aboriginal name recorded during the 1990 Camden Harbour

Expedition; (language – Worora; Informant – Donald Langi of Cone Bay) and confirmed by the Gulingi Nangga Aboriginal Corporation; Shire of Wyndham-East Kimberley; 15°24'56"S 124°40'38"E; 680 000m E. 8 295 000m N; PRINCE REGENT SD 51-16.

NUMARDIN HILL: hill; situated about 14km W. by S of Mount Sturt; Aboriginal name recorded during the 1990 Camden Harbour Expedition; (language – Worora; Informant – Donald Langi of Cone Bay) and confirmed by the Gulingi Nangga Aboriginal Corporation; Shire of Wyndham-East Kimberley; 15°36'06"S 124°47'48"E; 692 650m E. 8 274 300m N; PRINCE REGENT SD 51-16.

NUNGUNAMBULU GALURU CREEK: watercourse; rises at 15°48'09"S 124°34'20"E and flows north-westerly for about 24km into George Water; Aboriginal name recorded during the 1990 Camden Harbour Expedition; (language – Worora; Informant – Donald Langi of Cone Bay) and confirmed by the Gulingi Nangga Aboriginal Corporation; Shire of Wyndham-East Kimberley; 15°46'11"S 124°40'20"E; 679 150m E. 8 255 800m N; PRINCE REGENT SD 51-16.

ONAD ISLAND: island; situated in Walcott Inlet immediately inside Yule Entrance on the Kimberley coast; Aboriginal name of Yule Entrance recorded during the 1990 Camden Harbour Expedition; (language – Worora; Informant – Donald Langi of Cone

Bay) and applied as a name for this island with the consent of the Gulingi Nangga Aboriginal Corporation; Shire of Derby/West Kimberley; 16°22'14"S 124°27'04"E; 655 000m E. 8 189 500m N; YAMPI SE 51-03.

PADAWODI CREEK: water-course; heads at 16°31'24"S 124°13'25"E and trends NW then E, opening into Secure Bay on the Kimberley coast (tidal for 12km of its total length of 22km); Aboriginal name recorded during the 1990 Camden Harbour Expedition; (language – Worora; Informant – Donald Langi of Cone Bay) and confirmed by the Gulingi Nangga Aboriginal Corporation; Shire of Derby/West Kimberley; 16°27'18"S 124°19'31"E; 641 500m E. 8 180 250m N; YAMPI SE 51-03.

PARIN PENINSULA: peninsula; extends to Halls Point on the Kimberley coast; Aboriginal name for Halls Point recorded during the 1990 Camden Harbour Expedition; (language – Worora; Informant – Donald Langi of Cone Bay) and applied to the peninsula with the agreement of the Gulingi Nangga Aboriginal Corporation; Shire of Wyndham-East Kimberley; 15°40'30"S 124°23'25"E; 649 000m E. 8 266 500m N; CAMDEN SOUND 51-15.

QUINLAN CHANNEL: channel; situated between Augustus and Umbangan islands in Brecknock Harbour; Name suggested by members of the 1990 Camden Harbour Expedition after Michael Quinlan who was drowned in Rogers Strait opposite

this channel on 5th September 1865; Shire of Wyndham-East Kimberley; 15°25'53"S 124°36'44"E; 673 000m E. 8 293 300m N; PRINCE REGENT SD 51-16.

SHOLL POINT: point; situated in Camden Harbour, opposite Calliance Point on the Kimberley coast; named after Robert J Sholl, Government Resident of the ill-fated Camden Harbour settlement in 1865, shown on Phelps chart of March 1865 (Exploration Plan 10); Shire of Wyndham-East Kimberley; 15°30'08"S 124°37'14"E; 673 850m E. 8 285 450m N; PRINCE REGENT SD 51-16.

TJANGANAGU KANGADIN: place name; applies to a beach and cliffs on the western side of Kuri Bay; Aboriginal name for this feature recorded during the 1990 Camden Harbour Expedition; (language – Worora; Informant – Donald Langi of Cone Bay) and confirmed by the Gulingi Nangga Aboriginal Corporation; Shire of Wyndham-East Kimberley; 15°28'25"S 124°31'04"E; 662 850m E. 8 288 700m N; PRINCE REGENT SD 51-16.

UMBURI BEACH: beach; situated on the Kimberley mainland coast, S of Steep Island in the entrance to Doubtful Bay; Aboriginal name recorded during the 1990 Camden Harbour Expedition; (language – Worora; Informant – Donald Langi of Cone Bay) and confirmed by the Gulingi Nangga Aboriginal Corporation; Shire of Derby/West Kimberley; 16°04'36"S 124°28'04"E; 657 000m E. 8 222 000m N; YAMPI SE 51-03.

WINJINGARIBATBATGUN SPRING: spring; situated in rocks on the beach in Freshwater Cove (covered at high tide); Aboriginal name recorded during the 1990 Camden Harbour Expedition; (language – Worora; Informant – Donald Langi of Cone Bay) and confirmed by the Gulingi Nangga Aboriginal Corporation; Shire of Wyndham-East Kimberley; 15°49'05"S 124°24'5"E; 650 700m E. 8 250 650m N; CAMDEN SOUND SD 51-15.

WINMIRI: place name; situated on the Kimberley coast south of the South Entrance to Brecknock Harbour; Aboriginal name recorded during the 1990 Camden Harbour Expedition; (language – Worora; Informant – Donald Langi of Cone Bay) and confirmed by the Gulingi Nangga Aboriginal Corporation; Shire of Wyndham-East Kimberley; 15°28'48"S 124°29'15"E; 659 600m E. 8 288 000m N; CAMDEN SOUND SD 51-15.

WODAWODA: place name; northern portion of Camden Peninsula on the Kimberley coast; Aboriginal name recorded during the 1990 Camden Harbour Expedition; (language – Worora; Informant – Donald Langi of Cone Bay) and confirmed by the Gulingi Nangga Aboriginal Corporation; Shire of Wyndham-East Kimberley; 15°26'34"S 124°38'25"E; 676 000m E. 8 292 000m N; PRINCE REGENT SD 51-16.

WONINJABA ISLANDS: island group; eight islands including Traverse Island situated

on the western side of Collier Bay in the Kimberley district; Aboriginal name for Traverse Island recorded during the 1990 Camden Harbour Expedition; (language – Worora; Informant – Donald Langi of Cone Bay) and applied as a name for the entire group with the consent of the Gulingi Nangga Aboriginal Corporation; Shire of Derby/West Kimberley; 16°14'14"S 124°05'14"E; 616 200m E. 8 204 500m N; YAMPI SE 51-03.

WULAJARLU ISLAND: 15°57'12"S 124°18'19"E. Situated on the eastern side of Montgomery Reef off the Kimberley coast. The Aboriginal name "Djangadina" was suggested for this island by the WA Museum, however, during a DOLA field check in July 1990, Aboriginal informant Donald Langi insisted that the name of this island was "Wulajarlu". Approved on 13 December 1990.

WULALAM ISLAND: island; situated in the SW corner of Collier Bay in the Kimberley district; one of two Aboriginal names for the passage W of the island recorded during the 1990 Camden Harbour Expedition; (language – Worora; Informant – Donald Langi of Cone Bay) and applied as a name for the island with the consent of the Gulingi Nangga Aboriginal Corporation; Shire of Derby/West Kimberley; 16°23'08"S 124°14'09"E; 632 000m E. 8 188 000m N; YAMPI SE 51-03.

YAWAJABA ISLAND: island; the largest of the Montgomery islands situated off the Kim-

berley coast; Aboriginal name for the Montgomery islands recorded during the 1990 Camden Harbour Expedition; (language – Worora; Informant – Donald Langi of Cone Bay) and applied as a name for the island with the consent of the Gulingi Nangga Aboriginal Corporation; Shire of Derby/West Kimberley; 15°57'39"S 124°12'19"E; 629 000m E. 8 235 000m N; CAMDEN SOUND SE 51-15.

YUIJALBA PASSAGE: passage; situated in the SW corner of Collier Bay in the Kimberley district; Aboriginal name recorded during the 1990 Camden Harbour Expedition; (language – Worora; Informant – Donald Langi of Cone Bay) and confirmed by the Gulingi Nangga Aboriginal Corporation; Shire of Derby/West Kimberley; 16°23'08"S 124°13'02"E; 630 000m E. 8 188 000m N; YAMPI SE 51-03.

GEOGRAPHIC NAME AND POSITIONAL CHANGES

GADAYIM PYRAMID (change of name): island; the northernmost of the Kingfisher islands situated west of Collier Bay in the Kimberley district; formerly known descriptively as The Pyramid, the Aboriginal name was recorded during the 1990 Camden Harbour Expedition; (language – Worora; Informant – Donald Langi of Cone Bay) and incorporated into the name with the consent of the Gulingi Nangga Aboriginal Corporation; Shire of Derby/West Kimberley; 16°03'11"S 124°02'17"E; 611 050m E.

8 224 900m N; YAMPI SE 51-03.

JUNGULU ISLAND (change of name): island; largest of the Heywood group near Camden Sound off the Kimberley coast; formerly Darcy Island, the Aboriginal name (Jungulu) was recorded during the 1990 Camden Harbour Expedition; (language – Worora; Informant – Donald Langi of Cone Bay) and confirmed by the Gulingi Nangga Aboriginal Corporation; (Note: the name of Darcy Island has been applied to a smaller adjacent island); Shire of Wyndham-East Kimberley; 15°18'00"S 124°23'49"E; 650 000m E. 8 308 000m N; CAMDEN SOUND SD 51-15.

KANNAMATJU ISLAND (change of name): island; lies between the western entrances to Brecknock Harbour on the Kimberley coast; formerly New Island, the Aboriginal name (Kannamatju) was provided by the Gulingi Nangga Aboriginal Corporation; (Note: the origin of New Island being uncertain, it was considered that the Aboriginal name should take precedence); Shire of Wyndham-East Kimberley; 15°27'37"S 124°29'28"E; 660 000m E. 8 290 200m N; CAMDEN SOUND SD 51-15.

LOOKOVER, MOUNT (positional amendment): hill; situated 1.7km WSW of Calliance Point, on the Kimberley coast; descriptively named by explorer/naturalist James Martin in 1863, but shown on opposite sides of Perseverance Inlet on early charts; subsequent

maps and plans applied this name to a table-topped hill on the west side of Perseverance Inlet and the name Camden Head to the true Mount Lookover, discovery of Martins "crocodile tree" proved the true identity of his Mount Lookover during the 1990 Camden Harbour Expedition and Camden Head is now amended to Mount Lookover; Shire of Wyndham-East Kimberley; 15°30'39"S 124°36'06"E; 671 800m E. 8 284 500m N; PRINCE REGENT SD 51-16.

MULGUDNA ISLAND (amendment of description and name change); island; situated SE of Montgomery Reef in Collier Bay off the Kimberley coast; formerly known as Collier Reef but found to be an island during the 1990 Camden Harbour Expedition when the Aboriginal name was recorded (language – Worora; Informant – Donald Langi of Cone Bay) and confirmed by the Gulingi Nangga Aboriginal Corporation; Shire of Derby/West Kimberley; 16°03'15"S 124°18'21"E; 639 700m E. 8 224 600m N; YAMPI SE 51-03.

UMBANGANAN ISLAND (change of name); island; situated in Brecknock Harbour off the Kimberley coast; previously known as "Brecknock Island" after the harbour in which it lies, Aboriginal name recorded during the 1990 Camden Harbour Expedition; (language – Worora; Informant – Donald Langi of Cone

Bay) and confirmed by the Gulingi Nangga Aboriginal Corporation, and since the name Brecknock was merely descriptive and repetitious, amendment to the Aboriginal name was approved; Shire of Wyndham-East Kimberley; 15°26'22"S 124°36'27"E; 672 500m E. 8 292 400m N; PRINCE REGENT SD 51-16.

SOUTH WAILGWIN ISLAND: island; the more southern of the Slate Islands in Camden Sound off the Kimberley coast; "Wailgwin" the Aboriginal name for these two islands was recorded during a DOLA field check in July 1990; Shire of Wyndham-East Kimberley; 15°32'28"S 124°23'58"E; 650 100m E; 8 281 200m N; CAMDEN SOUND SD 51-15.

WAILGWIN ISLAND: Island; the larger of the Slate Islands in Camden Sound off the Kimberley Coast; an Aboriginal name recorded during a DOLA field check in July 1990; Shire of Wyndham-East Kimberley; 15°31'56"S 124°24'01"E; 650 200m E. 8 282 300m N; CAMDEN SOUND SD 51-15.

REFERENCE

Geographic Name Approvals in Western Australia, Quarterly Report October/December 1991, Volume 7, Number 4. Department of Land Administration.